



... with 517 tubs offered and 350 tubs sold at 16c.  
Cheese, ...  
Cheese quiet, with sales of choice in ...  
Potatoes as wanted at 7½@7¾c.  
Potatoes.  
Potatoes firm, with good bringing  
75@83, and choice \$3 25 per bbl.  
Eggs.  
Eggs short on fresh arrivals, and prices  
fully higher. Some lots are being  
12@13c; Western, 11½@12½c; Michi-  
gan and Indiana, 13@14c; Eastern, 13@  
nearby and fancy, 17@18c; jobbing  
12@20 more.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

Corrected July 13, for the Maine Farmer  
B. F. Parton & Co.  
Wool market steady. Flour and grain  
changed. Sugar steady. Hides steady  
and may abundant, sales slow.  
Straw—Pressed, \$8@10; loose, \$7 50.

SHOOTS—90¢ per hundred, \$17 00;  
bag lots; Mixed Feed, 90c.  
WOOL—18c per lb.; spring lamb  
lins, 35c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1 15;  
1622 ton lots, \$1 15.

CHICORY GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots,  
bag lots, \$1 15; Buffalo, ton lots,  
7½; bag lots, \$1 15.

FLOUR—Full Winter patents, \$5@5 50;  
prating, \$5@5 50; roller pro-  
cess, straight, \$5; low grade, \$4 50.

SUGAR—\$5 50 per hundred.

HAY—Loose \$10@10; pressed \$10@12.  
HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 7½@8c;  
sheep, 7½c; bull and steers, 6½c.  
HORN AND CEMENT—Lime \$1 10 per  
ton; cement \$1 35.

HARD WOOD—Dry, \$5@5 50; green,  
50@40.

GRAIN—Corn, 45c; meal, bag lots,

5c.

DATES—7½, bag lots.

BALSALEY—55c. Rye, \$1 00. Seed bar-  
50c.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected July 13, for the Maine Farmer  
H. H. Lee.

Native fowl plenty; spring chickens  
ring in freely. Veal scarce. Eggs  
eased. Lard and pork easier. No un-  
porforned. Beans lower. Spring  
cows abundant. New domestic cheese  
in the market. Green peas plenty.

BEANS—Western Peas beans, \$1 25;  
green Eyes, \$1 25@13c.

BALL BUTTER 12@14c. Cream-  
18c.

CHENESE—Factory, \$2@10c; domestic, 8c.

COFFEE—Fresh, 12c per dozen.

CARD—Tiers, 7c; in pairs, 8c.

PROVISIONS—Wholesale—Clear salt,  
7c; beef per side, 5½@7½c; ham,  
8c; fowl, 10@12c; veal,  
8c; round hog, 5c; mutton, 7½@8c;

lamb, 10@12c; chickens, 5c;

eggs, 50@75c per dozen.

CASE—Ball 25@30c.

CAKES—\$1.00 per bush.

CHURPINS—40c per bush.

EV BEEF—60c dozen bunches.

GREEN PEAS—50@75c per bush.

STRAWBERRIES—Native, 10@12c.

PORLTAND PRODUCE MARKET

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1898.

the wholesale markets continue to  
a fair amount of business, with no  
attempt made to note in the general  
market. When held remarkable  
dy in view of the enormous crops  
on the market. Corn and oats  
an easy tendency. Millfeed dull  
easier. Flour remains quiet, with  
provisions and lard are holding  
firm. New potatoes are very steady.  
The market holds the upper crop in this  
and apple raising States.

In country produce, butter is quiet  
fairly steady. Cheese dull. Eggs  
and an advance of another cent  
is secured. Beans steady at  
present. Lamb are easier. Beef is  
higher and than for several  
years. We quote sides at 7½@8½c;  
steaks, 10@11c; fore, 5½@6c; rounds  
8c; chops, 8c; fowl, 10@12c; veal,  
8c; round hog, 5c; mutton, 7½@8c;

lamb, 10@12c; chickens, 5c;

eggs, 50@75c per dozen.

CASE—Ball 25@30c.

CAKES—\$1.00 per bush.

CHURPINS—40c per bush.

EV BEEF—60c dozen bunches.

GREEN PEAS—50@75c per bush.

STRAWBERRIES—Native, 10@12c.

IS HORSE POWER  
or Internal Double Gased 2 Horse  
Power and Power Resistor.

It is the same in perfect in treat-  
ment and just the thing for the  
horse power and power resistor.

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## Maine Farmer.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE HAY CROP.  
[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

tory vast in extent and easy of connection with our principal markets, are harvesting a crop only measured by the opportunity to sell. It is plain, therefore, that with these conditions prevailing we need not plan for a remunerative market for our surplus of this crop the ensuing year.

This hay should be fed out on the farms where it grew. Hay at \$2 to eight dollars a ton can be fed at a handsome profit so long as a supply of good stock can be found to eat it. Butter is not low, and cows will pay more than the selling value of this hay for every straw needed in their keep. Sheep and lambs are in good demand and wool brings a good price. Calves, heifers and steers are always gaining in value and are always wanted higher up the scale of values. Any and all of this stuff will utilize this cheap fodder to advantage. All this stock now on hand should be held on the farms and fed on this fodder. Stop off these caravans of lambs which will soon be passing through the State from New Brunswick to Brighton for slaughter. There is money in feeding them through the winter and stocking up with them and their offspring our now empty hillside pastures, growing up to bushes and wasting their sweet grasses for the want of stock to feed them down.

Growing stock, cattle and sheep that multiply their numbers always have paid their owners well, and never was there a better opening than at the present time. Stock steam among our farmers has been allowed to run too low of late. There needs to be a waking up all along the line. Maine is the great grass State. Nothing is so well suited nor so cheap for the feeding of stock as this everywhere present product of the field and the pasture. Not a growing animal, nor a breeding ewe nor lamb should be allowed to leave the State this autumn. They are wanted to make profitable disposition of Maine's great hay crop. When Nature is so lavish with her bounty in our behalf it is time to wake up and take advantage of the situation. More stock on the farms of Maine is wanted.

### CRIMSON CLOVER AS A NITROGEN GATE-EXCRETE.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the fact that crimson clover, of which there has been so much written of late, found its value as a gatherer of nitrogen for the benefit of subsequent crops. Mr.

Geo. T. Powell in his valuable lecture before the State Pomological Society, last winter, at Jay, gave his hearers something of his experience in enriching the soil of his orchards from the growing and plowing in of successive crops of this clover. Prof. George W. Cavanaugh of Cornell experiment station, made an examination of the soil of Mr. Powell's orchards, and in a communication to the *New England Homestead* of last week he gives some figures which may well receive careful consideration. Prof. Cavanaugh says:

"Much has been written concerning the value of nitrogen in soils, and the various means of maintaining a sufficient supply. Since the discovery of the nitrogen fixing power of the tubercles on leguminous plants, nearly every agricultural paper has urged the use of some of these plants as a means of adding nitrogen to the soil. There is scarcely a farmer who does not know and believe that the soil can be improved and made more fertile by turning under growth of clover. And yet the number of farmers who follow this practice is small.

In order to ascertain whether on a large scale there is sufficient nitrogen brought to the soil by turning under clover, the writer undertook the chemical analysis of a sample of soil from an orchard where three successive crops of crimson clover had been plowed under. In order to learn what change, if any, had been produced, another sample from the same field, but where no clover had grown, was also examined. These two samples were taken about twenty feet apart, and there was no reason to suppose that previous to the growing of the clover the soil in these two places was materially different. The amounts of moisture, humus and nitrogen were determined. The results were as follows:

#### With clover After clover Differ-

	Percent.	Percent.
Moisture,	5.75	5.00
Humus,	1.91	2.94
Nitrogen,	.12	.21
		.09

Possibly a more definite idea may be had of these differences if the increased amounts per acre are calculated. Since the soil was in an orchard, where the extreme depth of cultivation was about 6 inches, the samples were taken at that depth. The average weight of soils per acre for a depth of 6 inches is about 750 tons or 1,500,000 lbs.; 0.25 per cent. of moisture, or 1,500,000 lbs., would be equivalent to the amount of water holding capacity of 98,750 lbs. or 40% tons. This result was made possible by the increased amount of humus, and a careful system of surface tillage. If there had been no other benefit from this system of green manuring than this increased power to hold moisture, it would have more than paid for seed and labor, for an extra 46 tons of water is very convenient in a dry time, and might possibly be the turning point between success and failure.

Yet we believe the Ayrshire breed of cows is specially well adapted to meet the conditions as found existing here in our State. They are noted for their hardy constitution which well fits them for enduring our climate, and enables them to resist disease, while their vigorous strength and activity well fit them to run on our rough hill-sides and thrive on our pasture. Wherever kept they have proved themselves highly profitable as milk producers, giving a large flow of milk at a comparatively small outlay for feed. At the same time their milk is so balanced in its constituent elements as to best fit it for human consumption in its whole form. While not so rich in butter elements as that of some other breeds, yet no damaging deficiency can be charged against it, and the generous flow is such as to make them the equal of any as all-round useful and profitable animals. Their large shapely udders and their general form are the ideal of a good cow and at once impresses the beholder with their great milking capacity. There well might be more of these cows in the hands of Maine and New Hampshire dairymen.

The Ayrshire cow, bred in Scotland for more than a hundred years, has always been a popular cow with those who have known her best. For some reason unaccountable to us, she has never made much progress in winning the favor she richly deserves among dairymen in our State. Many years ago, a large herd of choice selections of the breed was introduced into the State by the Shakers of New Gloucester. Some of these were sold to individuals and went out into towns in different parts of the State, but soon disappeared from public notice. Since that time a few animals of the breed have been introduced, but up to the present have made but little headway in numbers.

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In other parts of New England, outside this State, Ayrshire cows have won a well deserved distinction. Fine herds are owned by Obadiah Brown of Providence, R. I., L. S. Drew, Burlington, Vt., C. M. Winslow, Brandon, of the same State, and C. N. Hayes & Son, Portsmouth, N. H., and many others. Those who have attended the New England and the New Hampshire fairs could but have admired the fine animals of the breed shown by the Messrs. Hayes, every cow a typical milker.

With the cuts, Secretary Winslow sent us the Year Book of the Ayrshire Breeders, containing the proceedings of the annual meeting of the association for 1898, and also the milk record of his own herd and that of several other breeders. Mr. Winslow's herd of from ten to nineteen cows has made the remarkable average for every cow in the herd for seventeen consecutive years of 6326 pounds of milk. In 1898, with sixteen cows in the herd, the average was 7289 pounds. The average butter fat for the year as shown by the Babcock test was four per cent., and the average yield of butter as shown by this test was 639 pounds.

Under rules and regulations established by the association, numerous herd tests of five or more cows were made the past year, and are reported in the proceedings. These tests were in charge of representatives of the experimental stations, who were designated for the work. These tests were of the milk of each of the cows in the herd, taken for two days

at each of two different times in the year, six months apart. This may fairly be assumed to represent the average daily performance for the year. With the record is given the feed of the cows at the time. N. E. Sears' herd of five cows averaged in the four days at the two different periods, in June and in December, 85.97 pounds milk, testing 3.98 per cent. fat. W. R. Garvin's herd of six cows, July and January, averaged in a like number of days 113.56 pounds of 3.88 per cent. milk. Geo. H. Yeaton's eight cows averaged 118.45 pounds of 4.09 per cent. milk. C. M. Winslow & Son, herd of ten cows, 104 pounds of 3.83 per cent. milk.

These figures go to show these cows are good performers at the pail for animals of their size. Whilst the milk is not especially rich in butter fat, yet it is of a quality everywhere admitted to be best suited as food for both children and adults. At the same time the liberal average quantity given in a year raises the yield of butter to a high standard in proportion to food consumed. Hence when size, vigor, performance and adaptation to conditions as here existing are all taken into the balance, we firmly believe that these cows have sufficient merit to entitle them to far more attention in our State than has ever yet been accorded them.

There is money in feeding them through the winter and stocking up with them and their offspring our now empty hillside pastures, growing up to bushes and wasting their sweet grasses for the want of stock to feed them down.

Growing stock, cattle and sheep that multiply their numbers always have paid their owners well, and never was there a better opening than at the present time. Stock steam among our farmers has been allowed to run too low of late. There needs to be a waking up all along the line. Maine is the great grass State. Nothing is so well suited nor so cheap for the feeding of stock as this everywhere present product of the field and the pasture. Not a growing animal, nor a breeding ewe nor lamb should be allowed to leave the State this autumn. They are wanted to make profitable disposition of Maine's great hay crop. When Nature is so lavish with her bounty in our behalf it is time to wake up and take advantage of the situation. More stock on the farms of Maine is wanted.

Editor *Maine Farmer*: I now own nearly one thousand thoroughbred and grade Shropshire sheep which I wish to scatter all over the State of Maine, as I believe this breed is the best adapted to our wants.

They are of large size, far exceeding the Southdowns or Merinos, with heavy fleeces of good grade wool, and perfect shape for valuable mutton. As breeders they stand at the head, being sure lamb raisers. If bred when both male and female are fat and thriving, twin lambs are the sure result. As mothers, no breed of sheep superseeds the Shropshire.

To enable farmers in the State of Maine to start flocks of full bloods, I wish to advertise through your valuable paper, "The old and reliable *Maine Farmer*," a novel way to enable those wishing to start full blood flocks of sheep, to do so with an little cost as possible. To give Maine farmers an idea, so they will not call my prices "Jew prices," I wish to state that Merrill & Libby purchased for me in Michigan a band of thoroughbred Recorded Shropshires, 156 in number, at \$12 per head; it cost fifty cents per head freight, to ship them to Waterville; 70 of this flock were bucks and buck lambs, two have died. During the winter I have raised 100 lambs from 80 ewes, all of which I have had recorded; the balance of the sheep are half bloods, well marked, with black faces.

The thoroughbreds were sheared April 1st, and clipped 11 lbs. of choice wool.

I will sell in pairs, one buck and ewe to shipped September 1st, in suitable crates, to any party ordering same or before that date, sheep to be crated and shipped F. O. B., no sheep to be over five years old, with registry papers sent by mail with book of instructions for future registration, the following de-

scribed sheep and lambs:

One best year old buck, with ewe, 150 lbs. each, price, \$30 a pair.

One best year old buck, with ewe, 125 lbs. each, price, \$25 a pair.

One best year old buck or lamb, with year old ewe or lamb, 100 lbs., \$20.

One half blood buck lamb, 100 lbs., \$15 a pair.

One half blood buck lamb, 100 lbs., \$12 per pair.

One half blood buck lamb, 100 lbs., \$10 per pair.

The above sheep and lambs to be all of fine form and perfect.

Each crate of sheep to be accompanied by certificates of sworn weigher. Correspondence solicited.

H. I. LIBBY  
WATERVILLE, ME.

Augusta Safe Deposit AND TRUST CO.

Opera House Block, Augusta, Me.

TRUSTEES.

J. MANCHESTER, PRES.  
EDWIN C. BURLIGH, NAT'L W. COLE,  
W. H. GANNETT, CHARL. H. WHITE,  
B. W. KINNAMAN, J. C. COOKER,  
F. S. LYMAN, W. SCOTT HILL,  
O. E. MARSHALL, J. C. COOKER,  
I. H. RANDALL, HORACE E. BOWDITCH,  
GEO. N. LAWRENCE, F. E. SMITH.

Deposits Received Subject to Check and INTEREST PAID ON THE DAILY BALANCES.

In Savings Department, interest paid QUARTERLY at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on Deposits remaining THREE MONTHS or more. Interest computed from the first day of each month.

All Deposits Subject to Check and Strictly Confidential.

High Grade Bonds and Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

Burglar & Fire-proof Safe Deposit Boxes.

E. SMITH, TRUSTEE.  
Banking Hours 9 to 4 daily. Saturdays 9 to 12:30 P.M.

CIDER MACHINERY  
Hydrolic, Knuckle Joint and Sewer

Boiler & Heater. Price Co., 20 W. Water St., Worcester, Mass.

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THE MAINE FARMER: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper. July 21, 1898.

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This hay should be fed out on the farms where it grew. Hay at \$2 to eight dollars a ton can be fed at a handsome profit so long as a supply of good stock can be found to eat it. Butter is not low, and cows will pay more than the selling value of this hay for every straw needed in their keep. Sheep and lambs are in good demand and wool brings a good price. Calves, heifers and steers are always gaining in value and are always wanted higher up the scale of values. Any and all of this stuff will utilize this cheap fodder to advantage. All this stock now on hand should be held on the farms and fed on this fodder. Stop off these caravans of lambs which will soon be passing through the State from New Brunswick to Brighton for slaughter. There is money in feeding them through the winter and stocking up with them and their offspring our now empty hillside pastures, growing up to bushes and wasting their sweet grasses for the want of stock to feed them down.

Growing stock, cattle and sheep that multiply their numbers always have paid their owners well, and never was there a better opening than at the present time. Stock steam among our farmers has been allowed to run too low of late. There needs to be a waking up all along the line. Maine is the great grass State. Nothing is so well suited nor so cheap for the feeding of stock as this everywhere present product of the field and the pasture. Not a growing animal, nor a breeding ewe nor lamb should be allowed to leave the State this autumn. They are wanted to make profitable disposition of Maine's great hay crop. When Nature is so lavish with her bounty in our behalf it is time to wake up and take advantage of the situation. More stock on the farms of Maine is wanted.

Editor *Maine Farmer*: I now own nearly one thousand thoroughbred and grade Shropshire sheep which I wish to scatter all over the State of Maine, as I believe this breed is the best adapted to our wants.

They are of large size, far exceeding the Southdowns or Merinos, with heavy fleeces of good grade wool, and perfect shape for valuable mutton. As breeders they stand at the head, being sure lamb raisers. If bred when both male and female are fat and thriving, twin lambs are the sure result. As mothers, no breed of sheep superseeds the Shropshire.

To enable farmers in the State of Maine to start flocks of full bloods, I wish to advertise through your valuable paper, "The old and reliable *Maine Farmer*," a novel way to enable those wishing to start full blood flocks of sheep, to do so with an little cost as possible. To give Maine farmers an idea, so they will not call my prices "Jew prices," I wish to state that Merrill & Libby purchased for me in Michigan a band of thoroughbred Recorded Shropshires, 156 in number, at \$12 per head; it cost fifty cents per head freight, to ship them to Waterville; 70 of this flock were bucks and buck lambs, two have died. During the winter I have raised 100 lambs from 80 ewes, all of which I have had recorded; the balance of the sheep are half bloods, well marked, with black faces.

The thoroughbreds were sheared April 1st, and clipped 11 lbs. of choice wool.

I will sell in pairs, one buck and ewe to shipped September 1st, in suitable crates, to any party ordering same or before that date, sheep to be crated and shipped F. O. B., no sheep to be over five years old, with registry papers sent by mail with book of instructions for future registration, the following de-

scribed sheep and lambs:

One best year old buck, with ewe, 150 lbs. each, price, \$30 a pair.

One best year old buck, with ewe, 125 lbs. each, price, \$25 a pair.

One best year old buck or lamb, with year old ewe or lamb, 100 lbs., \$20.

One half blood buck lamb, 100 lbs., \$15 a pair.

One half blood buck lamb, 100 lbs., \$12 per pair.

One half blood buck lamb, 100 lbs., \$10 per pair.

The above sheep and lambs to be all of fine form and perfect.

Each crate of sheep to be accompanied by certificates of sworn weigher. Correspondence solicited.

H. I. LIBBY  
WATERVILLE, ME.

Augusta Safe Deposit AND TRUST CO.

Opera House Block, Augusta, Me.

TRUSTEES.

BODY who knows anything about painting knows that Pure Lead and Pure Linseed Oil paint; but there is a difference. The kind you want is made Dutch process." It is the best for fellow who wants to experience quick process, "sold-for-less."

brands which are genuine.

National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinning Colors, and shade is readily obtained. Paints giving same value of hours painted in different designs or various styles or forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

William St., New York.

ed U. S. Cream Separators

of separation take the lead.

of design and ease of operation excel-

entially made and are superior in all

sections. \$75.00 to \$625.00.

Illustrated catalogues.

ACHINE CO., - Bellows Falls, Vt.

AMBOAT CO.

DSTON !

SERVICE!

A COLLINS will leave Augusta at 1.30 P. M.

ers!

SACADAHOC

Richmond 4.20, Bath 6 and Poplar Beach

TURNING—Leave Lincoln's Wharf, Boston

for landings on Kennebec river, arriving at

Portsmouth and adjacent Islands, and

R. E.

If you are suffering in this way, write

as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at

Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she

offers free of charge to all women.

JAS. B. DRAKE, PRES.

For the Maine Farmer.

NATURE STUDY.

I find it much easier to interest little

children in the study of insect life, than

grown people. It is wonderful how

quickly they will become interested in

what many people consider "creeping,

walking, nasty things," and soon look

upon them as pleasant acquaintances.

Last year I spent several weeks at a

summer hotel where there were quite a

number of young children. I soon had

them bringing to me every new kind of

caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly and

moth. I taught them that whenever

they found a caterpillar, to notice what

kind of a plant it was feeding upon,

in order to keep it supplied with fresh

leaves of its natural food. "We kept

them in pasteboard boxes with holes

perforated in the covers. At home, I use

ages of wire, screen or glass jars."

The children soon had quite a collection

and came to my room several times a day to look at them and bring fresh leaves, and watch the changes from caterpillar to chrysalis. When something particularly interesting occurred, they would carry them about to show to the other boards. After a while, even the grown people became interested, and helped along the work.

One night, we were looking at a large,

gray-haired old caterpillar, speculating as to what he would turn into.

The next morning, when I took off the cover of his box, I was amazed to find a bright, active caterpillar, with a dark brown, hairy coat. My first thought was that some one had let out the old one and put in another. But closer examination showed in a corner of the box, a roll of light gray fur, which our friend caterpillar had actually shed during the night, and disclosed his new brown coat underneath. The children were delighted over that, and, possibly, some of older ones wished that there was as easy a way for gray hairs and youth to be exchanged among human beings as in caterpillar lives.

One of the most interesting caterpillars is the black, *Asterias* butterfly. I find the light green larva, which is banded with black and yellow spots, feeding on caraway, in June. In July, they enter the chrysalis state by hanging themselves through a loop of silk, instead of enveloping themselves in a cocoon. In about twenty-four hours they shed their skin and become a light brown chrysalis. In about two weeks they emerge a large, black butterfly, with two rows of yellow dots on the back and two rows of yellow spots across the wings. The hind wings are tall and have seven blue spots between two rows of yellow ones, and one orange spot. These generally hatch two broods of caterpillars in a season, for I find them late in August on the celery plants. One year I had four of the larvae in September, go into the chrysalis state under a wire screen. They did not emerge that fall, and I set them in a cold closet all winter. Very early in the spring, I brought them into my warm sitting room, thinking to hatch out some early butterflies. But they were not to be deceived. They did not come out of their winter coat till they felt the life-giving sun of the spring sunshine, and Nature told them there were green fields and flowers abroad.

Lately, the children and I have been examining a great many of the apple tree chrysalises. I find nearly all of them dead, either just before entering the chrysalis state or just after. In many, I find a white worm which grows brown in color as it matures. These, I suppose, come from an egg which some variety of an ichneumon fly deposits upon the caterpillar, or just under the skin.

As soon as hatched the ichneumon

gets into the body of the caterpillar

but does not feed on the vital parts, so

that the caterpillar has time to spin its cocoon, and thus make a nice little home for its parasite, before he dies.

Although this seems rather hard on the caterpillar, yet we are thankful that the prospects are, we shall not have so many on our apple trees next year.

This morning, one of my neighbors

brought me a light brown worm which he

had found feeding upon his currant bushes.

It was about one inch and an eighth in

length and had little bristling bunches

of short hairs all over it. He is now

told that it is a caterpillar of the

apple tree.

W. H. ADAMS.

**Maine Farmer.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

Published every Thursday, by

The Maine Farmer Publishing Co.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director.

OSCAR HOLWAY, Director.

JAMES S. SANBORN, Director.

GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President.

GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

ONLY AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, \$2.50 for four insertions and sixty cents for each subsequent insertion. Classified ads, one cent a word, each insertion.

## COLLECTORS' NOTICES.

Mr. E. S. H. Manley, our Agent is now calling upon our subscribers in Knox and Lincoln counties.

Mr. T. B. Reed is now calling upon our subscribers in Franklin county.

Mr. J. W. Pottler is now calling upon our subscribers in Washington county.

**10,000 Weekly Circulation Guaranteed.**

THE LIVE AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER OF THE EAST.

The *Maine Farmer* one year and either of the following desirable premiums for only one year's subscription—

## \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

The New York Tribune.

One year's subscription, 52 numbers.

Standard Atlas of the World.

Sixteen pages, with marginal notes, printed in colors and bound; size 15x22 inches.

Mrs. Lincoln's New England Cook Book.

200 pages. (Selling price 50c.)

"Samantha Among the Brethren."

The best book by this noted author, 222 pages.

Butter Mold.

Bradbury's Creamery, 4-print. (Selling price 85c.)

Egg Case.

Six dozen capacity. (Selling price \$1.00.)

Cyclopedia of Useful Knowledge.

One set, 5 volumes, 1280 pages.

Pen-Knife.

Sterling silver handle, two blades. A very dainty and correct article.

Jack-Knife.

Two blades, strongly made. Size handy for use and convenient to carry in the pocket.

Kentucky Spring Water Hook Bolt.

No more unhooking of the check rein. A great invention.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Map of the World and the United States.

This is a Rand, McNally &amp; Co.'s absolutely correct, up-to-date, 1898 edition of wall map, size 6½'x4 feet, printed in colors, the world on one side and the United States on the reverse side. (Selling price for map alone \$2.50.)

New York World, Tri-Weekly.

104 numbers of this metropolitan publication for only 50c above the regular price of the *Farmer* one year. (Selling price for map alone \$2.50.)

Sample Copy sent on application.

Try the *Maine Farmer* for one month.

The Maine hospital fund now amounts to \$1500, and is steadily increasing.

The present total strength of the army, regular and volunteer is 227,000.

There should be no delay in applying the Bordeaux mixture to the potatoes to prevent disease rather than check. Don't wait until too late.

"The last issue of the *Maine Farmer*, was one of the best ever received at our table," writes one of our old time subscribers.This issue of the *Maine Farmer* will be well worth preserving for future reference. The article on tuberculosis is a valuable contribution upon this important subject.

The necessity for extending our markets and providing for the sale of our manufactured products, has strangely modified individual views regarding production.

Admiral Dewey's action in the matter of German interference with the Philippines shows that we have a naval commander at Manila who needs no instructions from Washington.

The *Maine Farmer* is the first to publish the results of the very complete tests made at the State Experiment Station to determine the curative powers of tuberculin or the remedial effects of isolation.

If all the tests for adulterations result as did the one hundred made by the Mass. Board of Health we may still ask for daily bread without fear of being fed on clay or mineral deposits. These showed nothing worse than corn starch and gluten meal.

Every lover of flowers will do well to preserve the issue of the *Maine Farmer*, for July 7, containing the complete address of Miss Anna Eaton, one of the most successful florists in central Maine. It is full of suggestions for future work.

Who can measure the possibilities of a nation when, burdened by a heavy debt in time of great emergency, more than a quarter of a million of inhabitants subscribe for a three per cent. loan, their subscriptions aggregating over one billion, one hundred million dollars.

One of the greatest achievements in modern railroad transportation has been accomplished near Pittsburgh, where molten iron is being hauled a distance of five miles in tanks from the furnaces to the rolling mills, the expense of a second melting being thus avoided.

Ten thousand stand of arms and ten million rounds of ammunition turned over by the Spaniards at Santiago will be turned to good account. The guns will probably take the place of the old Springfield rifles about which so much criticism has been heard.

You do not want to pass by the special announcement in this issue of the Standard War Atlas, not the small one advertised elsewhere, but a large volume, complete in every respect. The *Maine Farmer* has the exclusive sale of these and the premium is one not to be lost by any subscriber.

Already complications are arising over the proclamation issued by Pres. McKinley and it may be necessary to fight the insurgents for whose assistance this war commenced. Evidently all they desire of us is that we drive out the Spaniards and then withdraw all our forces.

If the laws of the State are to be openly set one side and defied by any town, upon petition of business men, the village of Dexter will lead the procession. It will require months to recover the healthy tone lost during the past few weeks, and meanwhile the town will suffer.

The New York city council by unanimous vote has passed an ordinance to forbid profane language in public places under a fine not less than \$2.00 nor more than \$10, for each offence. It is to be hoped this departure may be contagious and be adopted by other cities and towns.

How the stamps on checks help the Government along is manifest at a glance when it is remembered that the New York Clearing House handles about two hundred thousand checks daily. As every one of these bears a two-cent stamp, these figures mean the payment of \$4000 a day to the treasury in New York alone.

The press of Maine is commenting favorably upon the proposed law against weeds, suggested by the *Maine Farmer* in our last issue. Believing such legislation necessary it will be vigorously pushed by the *Farmer*, until final action is taken. Whatever will promote the interests of Maine agriculture will receive the earnest support of its agricultural paper.

It remains for a Bath clergyman to attempt the most novel attraction for a Sunday service. Rev. W. H. VanHoosen will preach a bicycle sermon at the church in Day's Ferry, Woolwich, Sunday. Bath bicyclists are invited to cross the river on the ferry, ride the four miles to church and attend the service after which the ladies of the society will serve a luncheon free of charge to all wheelmen and wheelwomen.

The large naval lesson of this war, that we have formidable sea power with which the world must reckon seriously from now on, has been written so plainly in the splendid achievements of our navy as to be visible to every one. The people of this country have learned with perhaps only less astonishment than our friends and enemies abroad that we have a great, if not a large navy, worthy of its traditions in skill and courage as in ships and guns, and capable of mighty deeds. Even the newspapers which made all manner of sport of our ships, guns and soldiers, are now loudest in praise of each. It has been a costly object lesson but it has brought conviction.

The results attaching to the question, warrant publication and justify a careful reading of the review of the tests made by Maine and New Hampshire authorities to determine the possibilities of curing a case of tuberculosis. Dr. G. H. Bailey treats the question in his usual vigorous manner and presents conclusions forced upon him by study, observation and experience. After all which has been written and spoken upon this question there is still wanting a healthy spirit of investigation and Dr. Bailey is doing the State good service in holding public attention to this important subject. What the public ought to demand is a healthy product, and the sure means of securing the same must be a subject of importance alike to producers and consumers.

## A SHARP DROUGHT.

Since July 1, a sharp drought has prevailed throughout Central and Southern Maine, reducing the hay crop on old fields—cutting off the strawberry and raspberry crops, drying up the pastures, and in many cases injuring corn, potatoes and grain. The hay crop is being harvested in superior condition, but great damage has been wrought upon the exposed grass roots. The rainfall of Tuesday simply served to check the drought and much more will be needed to feed the growing plants. Pastures are suffering greatly for more rain.

Farmer Campbell, at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, has harvested almost three hundred tons of fine hay and will round out another hundred before he finishes Saturday night. On Monday, he has 1400 tons of provisions on board.

The distribution began at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, allowing a pound and half of rations to each citizen.

When the unloading began crowds of starved citizens crowded to the dock, fighting and trampling on one another, breaking open cases and stealing the supplies.

The Navy Department is hourly expecting word from Dewey that Manila has fallen.

## FITS AND MISFITS.

One of the saddest sights seen is that of a man struggling against adversity, conscious that the life he is leading is not the one for which his tastes and talents would have dictated. All along the way one reads the story of fits and misfits. Applause is freely given him, who, finding his natural sphere, fills this measure of life, backed by unbound enthusiasm. Such achievements rank as the works of genius while side by side walk those of greater talents, cramped by adverse circumstances, unknown to the world, and having but dim consciousness themselves of the latent powers of brain and body.

Speaker Reed, in writing recently of Gen. Conger, a former member of Congress from Michigan, who lately died, referred to him as a forgotten leader. For many years he was one of the most active leaders of the House, occupying a position in prominence then like that held by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio at present. It gained for him a seat in the Senate at last. He took this, and from that time, dropped almost entirely out of public notice. The life of the House fitted into the Senate and the Senate was a complete misfit. No man can do his best unless consciously and unconsciously he fits into the niche he is filling, adjusts harmoniously with surroundings, and feels the inspiration as well as the friction from the touch of elbows all about. The failures in life come more largely from misfits than from any other cause. The man who fits succeeds.

## IRRIGATION.

The dry wave which for four weeks has been passing over Maine, causing heavy loss to small fruit and early vegetable growers, furnishes an object lesson in support of the claim for irrigation not to be obtained in any other manner. One of the leading truck farmers of New England, when his irrigating plant was complete, hoped that a drought might prevail. This may be the extreme of selfishness but it illustrates the complete freedom of the man who can fit his fields with moisture when he pleases and be independent of the weather. It means that if the strawberry growers of Maine could have been equipped with a good water supply the past three weeks the yield in this State would have been fifty to seventy-five per cent. more than the crop just harvested. It means that the raspberry and blackberry crops which promised so rich a harvest three weeks ago would have been saved and the vegetable fields made rich and thrifty where now growth has nearly stopped.

An irrigating plant capable of protecting the fruits, flowers and vegetables is coming to be a necessity in these later days, an item to be figured in the gross outlay of every successful truck farmer.

J. H. Hale, the great small fruit grower declares that "by irrigation from twenty to thirty per cent. can be added to any strawberry crop." Berry and vegetable men in other States have been forced to adopt some method for supplying their fields with moisture independent of the rain fall, and to this the growers of Maine must come. Irrigation is sure to be a necessity with the successful small fruit culturist in years to come.

The only thing to consider now is the cheapest and surest means of obtaining a complete water supply and distributing the same over and through the cultivated acres.

## INSECT PESTS.

Dear Farmer: During the past week of perfect weather the farmers have harvested a large quantity of hay of fair better quality than last year's growth.

The Spanish at San Juan fought well, but the Americans fought better. The shooting of the Spaniards was fairly good; that of the Americans was surprising. The men sprang to their work with tremendous vigor. It was an important lesson, from which other nations may profit. I did not see much of the work of the volunteers, but I am told it was fully up to that of the regulars. The dash and spirit displayed by the 6th and 16th Infantry which came under my observation was marvelous. I never saw troops fight better.

President McKinley has issued a proclamation providing for governing the district of Santiago.

The United States will take immediate steps to collect the custom revenues at Santiago as a war contribution and it is not improbable that a government customs office will be opened there at once. This action will be taken pending the final settlement of the question of the status of Cuba after the close of the war.

As it is understood to be the policy of the President to postpone the Havana campaign until next autumn, the belief remains in official circles that the Spaniards will put off the inevitable until their last stronghold in Cuba is lost, before making an effort looking to cessation of hostilities through the loss of Porto Rico.

It is to be hoped that the Spaniards will not be so far as I have observed, and apples will be sold at 25 per cent. Potatoes quite good, corn fair.

I enclose part of an apple leaf containing eggs such as I have never before seen and would like to understand. I retain a few eggs for experiment.

Since receiving your kind reply to my inquiry about the bud moth, infesting sunflower buds of the apple, I have observed a larger species of a lighter color that acts in the same way with buds on the main tree. I find the sunflower bud moth, whose mature larvae measures 1-16 inch in length, and is very dark brown, to be quite a hindrance to the grafter. I have tried a film of grafting wax over the bud, on secon, set and also hellobore in solution, both with questionable success.

Can any reader give a good method of protecting the tender young bud?

It remains for a Bath clergyman to attempt the most novel attraction for a Sunday service. Rev. W. H. VanHoosen will preach a bicycle sermon at the church in Day's Ferry, Woolwich, Sunday. Bath bicyclists are invited to cross the river on the ferry, ride the four miles to church and attend the service after which the ladies of the society will serve a luncheon free of charge to all wheelmen and wheelwomen.

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## County News.

Plans for the new City Hall, Hallowell, have arrived, and bids for building are now in order.

The Waterville Board of Trade has subscribed \$1000 towards the stock of the Waterville and Winslow railroad.

—Dr. A. P. Snow, the veteran physician of Winthrop, remains in a critical condition. He is largely confined to his bed.

—The Methodist church, Gardiner, makes the cheering announcement that the debt of the society has been reduced one thousand dollars during the past year.

The services of Prof. Freeman H. Sanborn have been engaged for the coming year as principal of Old Grove Seminary. Mr. Sanborn has been connected with the school two years and understands the needs of the institution.

—Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Jackson of China, drove into Vassalboro village and stopping at one of the stores, Mrs. Jackson attempted to alight. The horse started throwing her violently to the ground, the wheel passing over her. No serious injury occurred, beyond bruises and a severe shaking up.

—E. C. Stevens of Trinidad, Col., is at Vassalboro, E. A. Whiting, East Winthrop, for a few weeks. Other visitors are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard and son of Brockton, Mass., Edgar Flint and daughter of Needham, Mass., and Mrs. Frank Donham and Mrs. Wilbur of Brockton, Mass.

—Elijah H. Webb, Vassalboro, aged 72, was thrown from a carriage by the starting of a young horse, Monday afternoon, and his left hip dislocated, and the leg fractured just above the knee joint. Drs. Mabury and Menzies of North Vassalboro are called and Mr. Webb is expected to make a full recovery.

—A. Faught, Esq., of Sidney, has a collection of old prints, documents, etc., which are very old and rare. This is a plan of two lots of land in the town of Vassalboro, granted to his grandfather, Philip Faught, and his son, Jacob Faught, made in 1769. The lots are numbered 57 and 58; also a grant from the Plymouth Company to Jacob Faught, bearing date of the 8th of November, 1769. The original will, made by his great-grandfather in 1781, Mathew Faught, is the executors name thereon. And a total of tax bills, etc., commenced by Jacob Faught, constable and collector of Vassalboro in 1772. The axes are made out in pounds, shillings, pence and farthings. Also in order to Jacob Faught from the Receiver General, Harrington Gray, of the English Exchequer, the same, and dated December, 1772. Vassalboro then embraced the town of Sidney, and Lincoln county embraced Kennebec county. This was four years before the Revolutionary War, and twenty years before the town of Sidney was incorporated.

—The following is the school fund and other tax apportionment of the county of Kennebec:

	Appr.
Scholars, timeous.	\$605,54
Augusta.....	2111 764,11
Elbridge.....	283 695,21
Hebron.....	264 722,23
Hancock.....	263 614,88
Hinsdale.....	372 913,84
Armsdale.....	138 1014,57
Cardine.....	216 930,20
Dixney.....	304 341,47
Vassalboro.....	1515 3721,72
Fairfield.....	165 105,93
Manchester.....	304 746,80
Mt. Vernon.....	171 429,07
Oakland.....	204 746,80
Shelburne.....	209 501,15
Townsend.....	505 1240,57
Wardfield.....	348 649,30
Wadsworth.....	281 690,30
Wadsworth.....	261 641,16
Wadsworth.....	138 325,00
Wadsworth.....	286 700,21
Wadsworth.....	617 1615,21
Wadsworth.....	109 99,67
Waterville.....	2775 681,63
Wayne.....	199 481,49
Whitford.....	159 439,73
Wilmot.....	240 611,20
Winslow.....	604 1704,86
Winterville.....	541 1329,00
Winterville.....	15 314,16
Total,.....	15,737 \$38,659,16

—VASSALBORO. Rev. Chas. Taylor of Winslow preached in the Center Baptist church last Sunday, "To sin is Abiding." He left his appointment for services at the same place for next Sabbath, P. M., subject, "Bride and Bridegroom." For the same day in the forenoon, he speaks at the Windsor Baptist church.—Never was there better weather than having than the past week. Many have been well filled barns.—It is beginning to show signs of want of rain.—Among those who have been visiting the native town are Palmer Small, M. D., of Belfast, one of the best physicians there, who took a long visit among his friends and relatives recently.—Lewis Mooers, Esq., of Washington, D. C., came last week for a short stay with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mooers.—Mr. Webster, one of our officers at the Post Office, is looking after the interests of his farm, formerly owned by James Wiggin.—James Jackson realized a good return from his strawberries, taking as many as twelve bushels at one picking.—John L. Colman, who received a serious fall, is yet laid up with it. He had an operation with his uncle, Martin Colman.—His wife, who has been ill at her brother's, Chas. R. Colman, is better, and is gone to Waterville.

—Of course.

Considerable surprise is manifested at the Maine troops have such good looks. Evidently, the outside world is yet aware that every boy and girl east and west is obliged to learn how to look before they go to school, and that they take to the cook stove as a duck goes to water. All sorts of compliments have been showered on the boys from home and now the Western troops are begging for fritters.

President Pomplly is doing the State service in arranging to have large beds at different places about the fair grounds at Lewiston. His educational value as well as entertainment features have been ignored altogether much.

—The friends of Mr. J. P. Carson will please to welcome him again at his position at the postoffice as Asst. of Post. He has always been a faithful public servant.

To accommodate travel the Kennebec miners will run every night in the week, including Sundays, from the Kennebec, and returning from Boston every Saturday.

## What Hood's Did

It Cured Mother and Made Her Entirely Well

This Great Medicine Gives Vigor and Vitality.

"My mother was taken very sick. She had congestion of the liver and a bad kidney trouble. The prescriptions and medicines she took did not relieve her and she decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. She began taking it and the very next day she commenced to improve. She is now well and she owes it all to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She praises the medicine very highly and has recommended it to others. I had a severe bilious attack and my mother advised me to take Hood's Pills. I did so and never took any medicine that did me so much good. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla myself and it gives me life and ambition." Mrs. D. A. STONE, Winthrop, Maine.

Remember  
**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

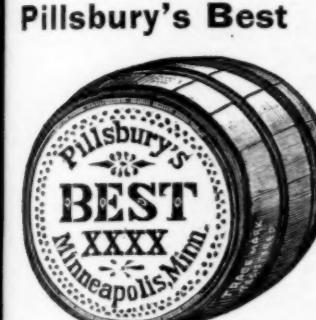
They are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## A HEALTH BUILDER

IN constructing a building you must begin at the foundation. It is so with the "L. F." Atwood's Bitters. They make stomach and digestion right, and thus furnish good material with which to build. You will have a good strong body in which to dwell if you use "L. F."

35c a bottle. Avoid Imitations.

—YOU KNOW when you hear a dealer urge some other brand of flour in place of Pillsbury's Best



he is simple Talking Up a brand that pays him a little better profit. He will sell you Pillsbury's if you insist.

A Great Bargain. Farm for Sale.

Situated 4 1/2 miles from the city on the Houghtaling River, consisting of 10 acres tillage and 26 woodland, 1 1/2 story house, good repair. Running water in house, barn and greenhouse. Young orchard of 125 trees, fully bearing, large strawberries and many other fruits. Under a high state of cultivation. Will be sold for a nominal sum. A splendid chance for a patriotic man to buy.

For terms, call on address GRO. L. WEEKS, Augusta, Me., Box 222.

Brown Beesle, owned at Hood's Farm, is a fine specimen of a bee-keeper. He has 100 colonies of bees, 30 days' tests at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, made more than \$1000. He has 100 colonies and throughout the entire period of the test, than any other bee-keeper in the country. Hood Farm, hard in any other. Young stock gen-erally on hand. Postmaster, Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

## After a Full Meal

DIGESTIVE will instantly relieve discomfort and distress caused by overeating.

The quickest, safest, surest cure for all troubles caused by an impaired digestive system.

TAKE DIGESTIVE

Don't diet—"It cures while you eat." At Druggists or by Mail, 25c and 50c. Send for booklet to The Digestive Co., Springfield, Mass.

—Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

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—F. L. WADLEIGH.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester types of all ages and both sexes. Price \$1.00 per dozen. Postage paid for prices. J. H. BRACKETT, E. N. Lawrence, Mass.

FINE WELL-BOILED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Pigs, Poultry, Game, Dogs, Pigs, and Eggs. N. F. BOYD & CO., Conestoga, Pa.

Garden and field seeds at F. L. WADLEIGH.

MORPHINE AND OPIUM HABIT EASTON: For information and best method of curing, FREE! address The Ohio Chemical Works, Ltd., 100 Broad St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

—The President has appointed the following commissioners to meet a similar

## State News.

It will be gratifying news to the people of Corinth that Mr. Chas. A. Greenwood will rebuild the woolen mill at that place.

The farm house on the Pool road, owned by Deputy Sheriff Goldthwaite of Biddeford, and occupied by Mrs. Abby S. Knox, was burned Tuesday morning. Loss, \$900. No insurance.

Two of the worst fires at Islesboro for many years occurred Sunday afternoon, resulting in the entire destruction of the farm buildings of A. E. Wyman and Mrs. Parker. The total loss is nearly \$5000, with no insurance.

The schooners Charles E. Balch and the Mary E. Morse cleared from Kennebunk river, Saturday, on their way to Santiago. She says that it had not been for the timely arrival of relief ships that many women and children would have died from starvation.

With the large store of supplies the society was enabled to do good work among the afflicted of all classes and nations. Mrs. Porter says that the act of the Spaniards in firing into the Red Cross ambulances containing sick and wounded, is the most dastardly known in the history of warfare.

Nearly 60,000 of the 75,000 volunteers sent for the Red Cross work, are now available for the service. Of the number already recruited under the second call 30,000 have been assigned to regiments now in the field. A few less than 20,000 have been recruited for new organizations. Some of these organizations have been mustered into the service of the Red Cross.

General Corbin hopes to have the details of the second call entirely cleared up by the first of August.

The *Fossische Zeitung*, one of the leading papers of Germany, in a much discussed article, prefaced by the statement that some rectification is needed of the errors regarding German feeling toward America, asserts that the unfriendly sentiments are fostered by the interested English press. It proceeds to claim that German has stood up to America's side in the war.

The host of friends of John H. McConaughy, the very efficient Waterville representative of the Journal will regret to learn that he is threatened with serious trouble with his eyes. It is hoped that complete rest will bring health and insure long years of service.

The call is out for a State Convention of the National Democratic Party, to be held in Portland to-day. The call issued by C. Vey Holman declares that, "with a repugnance as inseparable as in 1896 to the unsound financial teachings and the revolutionary demands of the Chicago platform, we are irrevocably committed to the determination to support no candidate for public office who accepts the doctrines or advocates the enactment into law of the false principles of that composite of wealth and power which the Chicago platform represents." It also severely criticizes the financial policy of the Republican party as enacted by the last Congress.

The political events of the past week have been the sharp contests in Aroostook Co. for the Republican nominations, resulting in the choice of Randolf W. Shaw for county attorney; Charles E. Dunn county commissioner; Louis Stearns of Caribou, and Henry C. Sharp of Monticello, for senators; Michael M. Clark, Houlton, clerk of courts; Levi H. Gray, Caribou, sheriff; Leland D. Ludwig, treasurer; J. H. Kidder and Jas. F. Cyr, register of deeds for Penobscot Co. and the letter from Hon. S. L. Lord, of Saco, Democratic candidate for Governor. In it he declares for the Chicago platform, "no platform ever suited the masses better and no party ever had a better, truer, or a more conscientious and able leader than the democratic party in 1896, in William J. Bryan, who stands to-day in the hearts of the people as second to no living patriot."

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## Grange News.

Maine State Grange.  
State Master,  
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.  
State Overseer,  
F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.  
State Lecturer,  
ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.  
State Secretary,  
E. H. LINDEN, 107 Main, Dirigo P. O., Bangor.  
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.  
E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.  
Hon. B. F. BIGGS, Auburn.  
L. W. JOHN, Dexter.  
D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.  
BODDEN BEARCE, East Eddington.  
Grange Gatherings.

At Penobscot, July 23—Penobscot Pomona.  
At Whitefield, Aug. 17—Penobscot Pomona.  
At Phillipsburg, Aug. 3—Sagadahoc Pomona.  
At Mapleton, Aug. 4—Pomona.  
At Albion, Aug. 17—Penobscot and Son.  
At Chelsea, Aug. 11—Kennebec Pomona.  
At East Dover, Aug. 18—Piscataquis Pomona.

Don't growl, but go to work and see what's what.

The next meeting of Androscoggin Pomona Grange will be at Danville Junction the first Wednesday in August. The meeting will open with a short afternoon, followed by an address by Prof. Elijah Cook, Lecturer of the Maine State Grange. A literary and musical entertainment will be furnished by Stevens' Mills Grange in the afternoon. D. W. RICKER, Sec.

You talk to your brother and sister patrons of the "Maine Farmer" and the help it is to you and the order? If you have neglected that, then you are to blame. We have organized a club of the order to start out and secure a club of new readers for your grange paper? This is the season of the year to begin such operations and we cordially invite every friend and reader to aid us in largely extending the usefulness of the "Farmer."

The grange continues and must ever be the farmer's best friend. Agricultural organization has become an actual necessity. This great fact is recognized and it is far behind the times and becomes a detriment to his own interests, and at the same time to his class. The grange is the only practical solution of the question, proved by over a quarter of a century of battling for the advancement of all agricultural interests. It appeals for support to the farmer, his wife and children for the service it has performed for them, socially, educationally and financially.

People often climb mountains to get a wide range of vision, and obtain a more extended view of natural scenery. And the higher they climb the wider the vision and the more enchanting the scene of hill and dale, of lake and river, city and hamlet. What is true in material vision is equally true of our mental vision. If we try to grope our way in the dark, we are sure to be troubled on every side; as we rise higher the light of wisdom and experience breaks in upon us and we begin to get glimpses of the beauty and goodness of the happy side of life. There is no good reason why farmers should not become partakers of many of the blessed enjoyments of life which come from a higher intellectual standpoint and a wider range of vision. The Grange cannot make brains, but it can and does help to develop them. It does raise the members in the scale of intelligence, gives them broader and better views of life and thus greatly adds to the enjoyment of the home and farm.

The reason why some farmers are largely in the background is not from any lack of native talent among them, but because the circumstances and conditions of their lives are such that they can not or have not improved opportunities for self development. What the farmer of to-day needs is freer and more frequent intercourse with his fellow man. In the years past he has been confined to his farm and excluded from nearly all society, except in weekly religious meetings at the village church, and when he was allowed to attend political gatherings to become enthused in favor of some candidate for political preferment. The result has been that other men, of wider experience, but often of less ability, have kept at the front and held the reins in their own hands. Within a few years the influence of the grange, have been brought together and made able to realize the full latent power which they possess, and the necessity of fully developing their talents for their own and their country's good. The more farmers see of the grange as an educator the more are they inclined to give it support and make it one of the permanent institutions of the land for polishing and developing the minds of its members, and of molding public character in the right direction.

## THE FUTURE OF THE GRANGE.

The most important work of the grange has been educational in character. Farmers have been encouraged to investigate, think and decide for themselves. The results have been so satisfactory that the work along such lines will be enthusiastically pursued in the future.

And the time is not far distant when the progressive farmer will occupy an important position in the world in the profession. The social revolution now going on in the rural districts will continue, and the farmer and his family will enjoy opportunities for social culture and pleasure, fully equal to those afforded the residents of the town and city. The grange will continue to urge farmers to improve their homes, and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Cooperation will become a more prominent feature of our work. The gap between the producer and consumer is too wide. The grange will labor to secure for producers a larger share of the profits, which are now absorbed by those who stand between producer and consumer.

The laws for the proper protection of agricultural interests will be more thoroughly enforced, and other legislation will be secured to restrain the greed of "Trust" and other robber combinations. The great inequalities now existing in the matter of taxation will receive earnest and constant attention, and the path of the tax-dodger will become a "thorny one." The grange will stand in a non-partisan order, but the political power of the members will be vastly increased as they learn how to make it available.

The grange will labor to give to our people a more economical administration in all departments of government.

The grange will support public officials in their impartial enforcement of all laws; will disapprove of all efforts to degrade or oppress the working classes, but will not consent to any undue interference with the rights of employers or unorganized workers.

The anarchist will find no sympathizers or supporters in the order of Patrons of Husbandry, but will find an uncompromising opponent in this organized band of honest, patriotic, law-abiding farmers. The order will demand and secure for agriculture a fairer share of representation in law-making bodies, will earnestly uphold and defend the rights of the farming class, but will still continue to labor for the good of all, recognizing no privileged classes among American citizens.

J. H. BRIGHAM.

## PENOBSCOT POMONA GRANGE.

Penobscot County Pomona will meet with Rural Grange, Veazie, Saturday, July 23rd. Following is the programme: Opening exercises; address of welcome,

Secretary Etta Page; response, Rev. A. J. Durgin, Orono Grange; remarks for the good of the order; recess for dinner; call to order; music, choir; conferring fifth degree; question, "Resolved that the farming industry is less affected financially than any other class of business," opened by Charles Dole, Pine Tree Grange; programme by Veazie Grange; closing exercises.

## DOES FARMING PAY?

The possibilities of the grange as an educational instrumental among its members is but just beginning to dawn upon those who have best learned its internal workings. State Master N. J. Bachelder of New Hampshire, some time ago issued the following circular to the subordinate granges of his State, outlining a course of reading for the members of the order. It is as valuable to-day as when first cut out:

"The time has arrived when the educational feature of the grange should be made more available to the constantly increasing membership by a more systematic course of reading and study. The subject has engrossed our attention for months, but not until recently have we had time to devote sufficient to it to advocate a plan. During the present month we have attended no less than twelve grange meetings, and at each have outlined a course that has met with such approval that we venture to submit it to the granges of the State, asking that it be given consideration and acceptance. We are convinced that it is possible and desirable to establish a systematic system of education within its ranks that will be so practical and effective as to challenge universal admiration and result in great benefit to the rural sections of the State. We can at this time only give a general outline of the plan, the details of which will be announced later. Our plan involves the following features: 1. To establish a library of reading matter, to simply list the various educational works. 2. To have a course of reading and study upon subjects systematically arranged and bearing upon the principles of agriculture and their application. We would include such subjects as composition of soils, principles of fertilization, insects injurious to vegetation, diseases of plants, principles of stock feeding, botany, geology, road construction and dairy husbandry. There should also be included such subjects as political economy, farm law, household science, home making and hygiene. To make it possible to improve the condition is to diversify the crops. Crop no more than one can cultivate. Produce crops of every variety that the soil will grow with profit. Sell less in bushel and more on hoof and in fleece. Increase the market value of the farm and sell the produce at a profit. As to the market, we have each grange purchase at least one book upon each subject in the course. These need not be more than \$5 or \$6.00 a year. Reading and writing from the nucleus of a library. We would have a class formed in each grange, composed of males and females, who would enter this course and who would, by means of the books owned by the grange and other books of similar character to which they would have access in various ways, become familiar with the subjects in the course. The structure of the grange should arrange the subjects in the course of the programme, or if this programme is already arranged, provide for them by special meetings, and at the appointed time direct the consideration of the subject, which should be discussed by addresses or essays by those taking the course, after which a general discussion of the subject will be held. Those who complete the two year course, as certified by the master and lecturer of the grange, and who have furnished the State lecturer with not less than four essays upon subjects in the course, should be entitled to receive a diploma from the State Grange. We believe this plan has greater possibilities than anything previously undertaken by the grange in New Hampshire, and no one who has considered the two year course, ascertified by the master and lecturer of the grange, and who has furnished the State lecturer with not less than four essays upon subjects in the course, should be entitled to receive a diploma from the State Grange. 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